

Statistics Weekly

Thursday, 25 February 1993

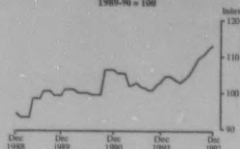


statistics

The week in statistics ...

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IMPORT PRICES
1989-90 = 100



Import prices continue to rise ...

The Import Price Index rose by 0.7 per cent in December 1992.

Prices changed for a wide range of items. The main increases were for chemicals and related products and machinery and transport equipment. Prices for mineral fuels, lubricants and other related materials fell.

Between December 1991 and December 1992 the index increased by 9.9 per cent.

Price changes for selected items are shown below.

IMPORT PRICES, DECEMBER 1992
Percentage change

Selected groups of items	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Machinery and transport equipment	0.5	12.4
Crude materials	0.5	10.2
Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	-2.1	9.8
Commodities and transactions	-0.1	9.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	-0.3	8.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants and other related materials	-1.3	7.9
Manufactured goods	1.1	6.7
Beverages and tobacco	-0.8	3.1
All items	0.7	9.9

EXPORT PRICES
1989-90 = 100



... but export prices fall

Export prices fell by 0.6 per cent between November and December 1992 ending a six month sequence of steady rises.

Price decreases were recorded for about a third of the items in the index, with lower wool prices being the main contributor to the decrease. These decreases were partly offset by small price increases for another third of the items in the index.

Export prices rose by 5.8 per cent between December 1991 and December 1992.

EXPORT PRICES, DECEMBER 1992
Percentage change

Commodity	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Vegetable products	0.7	17.6
Gold, diamonds and coin	0.1	9.1
Prepared food stuffs	0.7	7.9
Live animals and animal products	-1.0	6.0
Base metals and articles of base metals	-1.8	5.9
Motor vehicles, aircraft and vessels	-0.9	5.3
Mineral products	-0.2	4.9
Machinery and mechanical appliances	0.0	3.0
Products of chemicals or allied industries	0.2	0.0
Wool and cotton fibres	-3.8	-0.8
All exports	-0.6	5.8

Housing finance trend stays down

The provisional trend estimate for the number of dwelling units financed for owner occupation declined again in December, down 1.5 per cent on November 1992. The trend estimates show this series peaking in August 1992. The series, value of housing finance, has also now started to decline with the trend estimates showing that this series peaked in September 1992.

In the key purpose of loan category, construction of dwellings, the trend estimates for the number of dwelling units show that this series declined by 0.1 per cent in December 1992 after a number of progressively smaller rises. However, it is too early to assess whether the final trend estimate will be in decline. The other two categories, purchase of newly erected dwellings and purchase of established dwellings, are both continuing to trend down with decreases in December of 4.1 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively.

The original series recorded a decrease of 2.0 per cent in the number of dwellings financed in December while the seasonally adjusted series showed a small increase of 0.6 per cent.

HOUSING FINANCE, DECEMBER 1992
Value of commitments

	Established dwellings	Construction of dwellings	Purchase of newly erected dwellings	Total
% change from November 1992				
Trend	-1.5	0.8	-4.6	-1.2
Seasonally adjusted	1.6	-4.4	-2.0	-0.2
Unadjusted	1.0	-8.9	-7.9	-1.2
% change from December 1991				
Trend	30.3	43.4	2.2	30.9
Seasonally adjusted	24.9	29.6	4.9	24.7
Unadjusted	40.5	44.8	13.2	39.7

For further information, order the publication *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia (5609.0)*, or contact Mark Dennis on (06) 252 7117.

Manufactures gain a respite

Cheaper oil was the main contributor as material price pressures on Australian manufacturing industries eased in December 1992.

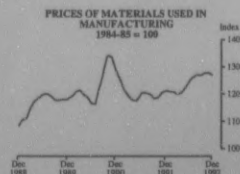
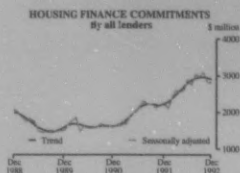
The reports below show that prices for manufactured products showed a slight decrease and prices for input materials declined by 0.7 per cent thanks to significant falls in both domestic and imported crude petroleum prices.

Manufacturing materials prices down

The price index of materials used in manufacturing industries fell by 0.7 per cent between November and December 1992.

While prices of imported materials rose by 0.1 per cent, those for home produced materials fell by 1.2 per cent in December.

Continued...



The main contributor to the overall decrease in the index was crude petroleum, with prices for both imported and home produced crude falling in December.

Price increases for other imported materials offset the price fall for crude petroleum and condensates resulting in the small increase in the imported component of the index.

Over the year to December, prices of manufacturing materials increased by 4.8 per cent.

PRICE OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING, DECEMBER 1992
Percentage change

Source of material	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Imported	0.1	6.1
Home produced	-1.2	4.0
All manufacturing	-0.7	4.8

Manufactured goods prices stable

The price of articles produced by the manufacturing industry fell 0.1 per cent between November and December 1992.

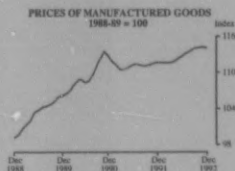
There were small decreases in prices for about a third of the items in the index. The only individual decrease of significance was for refined petroleum products.

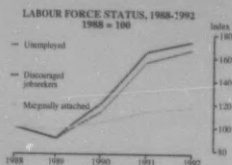
These decreases were partly offset by small price increases for another third of the items in the index.

The All Manufacturing Industry Index rose by 2.1 per cent between December 1991 and December 1992.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, DECEMBER 1992
Percentage change

Manufacturing sector	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Food and beverages	0.0	3.6
Petroleum products	-3.5	2.7
Transport equipment	0.3	2.1
Chemical products	0.4	1.4
Clothing and footwear	0.3	1.0
Fabricated metal products	0.0	0.9
Basic metal products	-0.6	0.7
Other industrial machinery	0.6	2.4
Total manufacturing	-0.1	2.1





Growth in discouraged jobseekers slows

The number of discouraged jobseekers has continued to rise, paralleling the trend in the number of unemployed people. In September 1992, there were 145,600 discouraged jobseekers — an increase of 5 per cent compared with September 1991. The number of unemployed persons increased by 7 per cent to 925,300 over the same period.

Discouraged jobseekers are people who could start work, but are not actively seeking work because they believe that they could not get a job. The main reasons given for not actively looking for work were 'no jobs in locality or line of work' (31%), 'no jobs at all' (26%) and 'considered too young or old by employers' (26%).

Since September 1988, there has been an increase of 67 per cent in the number of people unemployed. The number of discouraged jobseekers has increased similarly, rising 74 per cent between September 1988 and September 1992. The year ending September 1991 saw the largest annual increase in discouraged jobseekers (up 37%) and the largest annual increase in the number of unemployed people (up 38%).

In total, 3,738,100 people aged 15 to 69 were not in the labour force at September 1992 comprising 30 per cent of the civilian population in this age range. Two-thirds of those not in the labour force were female.

MAIN ACTIVITY WHILE NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, SEPTEMBER 1992

Main activity	Males		Females	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Home duties/childcare	63.4	5	1,748.6	71
Attending an educational institution	394.2	33	361.3	15
Retired/voluntarily inactive	432.9	37	193.9	8
Own illness/injury/ own disability/handicap	223.1	19	79.2	3
Looking after ill/disabled person	13.1	1	36.2	1
Worked in unpaid/voluntary job	17.8	2	30.4	1
Other	39.9	3	28.7	1
Total	1,184.1	100	2,478.3	100

People who were neither employed nor unemployed but wanted to work and either sought work or were available to start work within four weeks, are considered to be marginally attached to the labour force. These people are potential members of the labour force and might be expected to join, in different circumstances.

There were 846,400 of them in September 1992, of whom:

- ☐ 43 per cent intended to look for work in the next 12 months; and
- ☐ 67 per cent would prefer part-time work if returning to the labour force.

Continued...

Among these people the main reason for not seeking work was 'childcare' for 33 per cent of females and 'attending an educational institution' for 36 per cent of males.

For further information, order the publication *Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia* (6220.0), or contact Jenny Poulton on (06) 252 6661.

How part-time work has expanded

The proportion of employed persons who work part-time has been generally increasing over the last ten years, having risen from 17 per cent in 1982 (annual average) to 24 per cent in 1992. (Part-time workers are defined as employed persons who usually work less than 35 hours per week, and did so during a survey reference week).

The increase reflects the rise in the number of part-time jobs in the period, and the lesser rate of increase in full-time employment up to 1990, followed by a fall in the number of persons employed full time, through to 1992.

The increase in the number of female part-timers contributed the greater share of the overall rise in part-time employment. However, the annual percentage increases in male and female part-time employment were more variable.

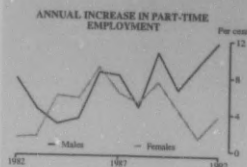
Between 1982 and 1990, males employed part time accounted for 23 per cent of the growth in part-time employment. However, in the period 1990 to 1992, 55 per cent of the increase in part-time employment was for males.

This recent higher growth in male part-time employment has meant that females held 75 per cent of part-time employment in 1992, compared with 79 per cent in the early 1980s.

These findings are among the results of the monthly Labour Force Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

PART-TIME WORKERS
Annual averages

	1982		1987		1992	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Males	230.2	5.7	300.5	7.0	452.8	10.2
Females	832.6	35.3	1095.5	38.6	1358.6	41.9
Married females	619.8	44.7	796.8	46.5	932.6	46.8
Persons	1062.8	16.6	1396.0	19.6	1811.4	23.5



In terms of overall employment in 1992, female part-timers held 18 per cent of total employment compared with 13 per cent in 1982. For males, the ratios were six per cent in 1992 and four per cent in 1982.

Some 69 per cent of women who were employed part-time in 1992 were married. Married females now hold 51 per cent of total part-time employment, compared with 58 per cent ten years ago.

In December 1992, 32 per cent of all part-time workers reported a preference to work more hours, compared with 29 per cent 12 months earlier. However, only 40 per cent of these persons had actively looked for full-time work in the previous four weeks.

Other details of part-time workers in December 1992:

- ☐ 28 per cent of males working part time were aged 15 to 19 compared with 27 per cent in December 1982;
- ☐ 35 per cent worked for 10 hours or less in the reference week compared with 36 per cent in December 1982; and
- ☐ 24 per cent of employed persons born in Australia were employed part time compared with 20 per cent for employed persons born outside Australia.

For further information, order the publication *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), or contact Heather Crauford on (06) 252 6525.

ABS calls for public comment on 1996 Census

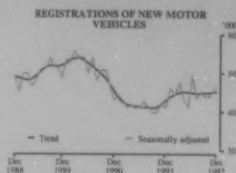
The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is seeking public comment on its plans for the 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

An information paper, *1996 Census of Population and Housing: ABS Views on Content and Procedures*, outlines ABS views on the questions to be asked and procedures to be followed.

The paper also explains ABS arrangements to protect the privacy of individuals and the confidentiality of the information supplied by them.

ABS wants the benefit of views of the users of Census data and the general public. Submissions should be received by 16 April to enable all views to be assessed and for follow-up discussions to occur before recommendations are made to the Government later this year.

For further information, or a free copy of the publication and a submission form contact Elaine Hill on (06) 252 7818.



New vehicle registrations still slow

The trend estimate for total new motor vehicle registrations for December 1992 showed a 0.1 per cent decrease from November, while seasonally adjusted figures showed a 1.4 per cent increase during the month. Unadjusted figures showed a 10.1 per cent rise from November to December.

The trend for the major component of registrations, new passenger vehicles, showed a decline of 0.5 per cent in the month, while registrations of other new vehicles rose by 2.1 per cent. This was the fifth successive rise in the monthly trend estimate for 'other' vehicles.

Figures in the annual new motor vehicle registrations publication (Catalogue No 9304.0) show that there were 521,073 new motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles, plant and equipment, caravans and trailers) registered in the 12 months ended 30 June 1992. This was a fall of 3.9 per cent from the previous year's registrations.

Passenger vehicles accounted for 83.9 per cent of total registrations and showed an increase of 1.4 per cent since 1990-91. Other vehicles and motor cycles fell by 24.7 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively.

Ford accounted for 21.3 per cent (92,908 vehicles) of total passenger vehicle registrations, followed by Toyota with 18.4 per cent (80,476 vehicles), Holden with 16.8 per cent (73,535 vehicles), Mitsubishi with 11.5 per cent (50,205 vehicles) and Nissan with 8.6 per cent (37,444 vehicles).

REGISTRATIONS OF PASSENGER VEHICLES
Top 10 makers

Make	1990-91	1991-92
Ford	97,175	92,908
Toyota	81,068	80,476
Holden	79,723	73,535
Mitsubishi	43,239	50,205
Nissan	51,926	37,444
Mazda	18,049	22,092
Daihatsu	13,061	16,117
Subaru	8,881	13,379
Honda	12,304	12,628
Hyundai	8,382	11,415

The Holden Commodore/Calais model headed the list of passenger vehicles with 52,580 registrations, accounting for 71.5 per cent of Holden registrations. Fords' Falcon/Fairmont recorded 50,924 registrations, followed by the Toyota Camry with 28,052 and the Mitsubishi Magna with 26,522 registrations.

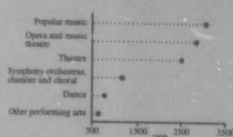
The top five imported makes of passenger vehicles were Mazda (5.1%), Daihatsu (3.7%), Subaru (3.1%), Honda (2.9%) and Hyundai (2.6%). These five makes accounted for 75,631 registrations and they claimed 73.8 per cent of the imported vehicle market. Suzuki, BMW and Mercedes-Benz were the next major importers. At the other end of the scale, Morgan and Fiat both had only one new vehicle registered, Lotus had two and Lamborghini had three.

Top spot for pop music in new performing arts data

Popular music attracted 3.1 million patrons to almost 1,500 concerts at major capital city venues in 1991.

A new Australian Bureau of Statistics' survey of music and performing arts shows popular music, which includes rock, pop, jazz, folk, country and western, ethnic and multicultural styles, attracted more patrons than any other broad category. The survey covered the leading 130 venues in Australia's capital cities.

ATTENDANCE, BY TYPE OF PERFORMANCE,
AT MAJOR VENUES, 1991



PERFORMANCES AND ATTENDANCES AT MAJOR VENUES
IN CAPITAL CITIES, 1991

Event	Number of performances	Total attendance
Popular music performances	1,480	3,083,000
Opera and music theatre	3,020	2,873,000
Theatre (excluding opera and music theatre)	9,580	2,509,000
Symphony orchestras, chamber and choral groups	1,540	1,173,000
Dance	1,130	783,000
Other performing arts	970	648,000
Total	17,720	11,069,000

Most performances were in the live theatres category, nearly 9,600 in the year, and while they played to much smaller audiences than other events, they attracted 2.5 million patrons.

Opera and 'music theatre', which includes operetta and musical comedy, attracted 2.9 million patrons, while classical music attracted 1.2 million.

Of the 130 venues, owners and/or operators received nearly \$40 million in rental fees.

Overall more than 11 million people attended nearly 18,000 music and performing arts events in Australian capital cities in 1991. A majority of the performances were staged in Sydney and Melbourne.

PERFORMANCES AND ATTENDANCES AT MAJOR VENUES
IN CAPITAL CITY, 1991

Location	Number of performances	Total attendance
Sydney	6,080	3,601,000
Melbourne	4,810	3,534,000
Brisbane	1,350	1,074,000
Adelaide	1,680	1,369,000
Perth	2,130	970,000
Hobart	670	207,000
Darwin	230	79,000
Canberra	770	231,000
Total all capital cities	17,720	11,069,000

A further publication, *Music and Performing Arts, Australia, 1991* (4116.0) is due for release in May and will include data on the number of performances and attendances, revenue, expenditure and employment.

For further information, order the publication *Music and Performing Arts at Major Venues in Capital Cities* (4171.0), or contact Roger Mables on (08) 237 7449.

Women's employment patterns

The Australian Bureau of Statistics survey, *Women's Employment Patterns*, was conducted in November 1992 in the Adelaide Statistical Division as a supplement to the Monthly Population Survey. The population covered by the survey was all women aged 18 to 59 years inclusive, excluding full-time students under 25 years.

Some of the main findings of the survey were:

- ☐ 63.3 per cent of women aged 18 to 59 years (187,400) in the Adelaide Statistical Division were employed;
- ☐ 9,400 women aged 18 to 24 years were unemployed, an unemployment rate of 22.8 per cent. This compares with 7.9 per cent (25 to 34 years), 5.7 per cent (35 to 44 years), 6.5 per cent (45 to 54 years) and 7.7 per cent (55 to 59 years);
- ☐ 53.5 per cent (54,900) of women responsible for children aged under 12 years were employed;
- ☐ 65.6 per cent of women (134,800) born in Australia were employed. They were more likely to be employed than women from non English speaking backgrounds (50.5 per cent employed); and
- ☐ 82.1 per cent (22,600) of women with a Bachelor degree or higher were employed while only 53.5 per cent (76,500) of those who did not attend the highest year of secondary school were employed.

Women currently employed

The most popular occupation for women was clerks with 29.9 per cent (56,100) working in this category, followed by salespersons and personal workers with 22.1 per cent (41,500).

- ☐ 38.0 per cent (71,200) of women were employed in the community services industry. The wholesale and retail sectors employed 18.5 per cent (34,700) of women;
- ☐ 40.8 per cent (76,400) of women worked parttime;
- ☐ 33.7 per cent (58,100) of women (excludes self-employed women with no employees) were in workplaces employing 100 or more staff; and
- ☐ In the last 10 years, 70.2 per cent (131,500) of women had at least one type of change to their working life.

Inquiries

The ABS supplies a wide range of statistical information:

- ☐ through its bookshops
- ☐ by mail order
(including subscription)
- ☐ by facsimile
- ☐ electronically.

To order any of the publications mentioned in *Statistics Weekly* or to inquire about the statistics and services available from the ABS, contact Information Services at any of the offices listed below. An Information Consultancy Service in each office provides assistance of a more extensive or complex nature.

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Editor

(06) 252 6104

Statistics Weekly
25 February 1993

Order from the following:

Expected releases over the fortnight to 9 March

February

- 25** Manufacturing Production, Australia, January 1993, Preliminary (8301.0; \$10.70)
Company Profits, Australia, December Quarter 1992 (5651.0; \$10.70)

- 26** Registrations of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, January 1993, Preliminary (9301.0; \$10.70)

March

- 1** Balance of Payments, Australia, January 1993 (5301.0; \$16.30)
Building Approvals, Australia, January 1993 (8731.0; \$13.30)
- 2** Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Actual and Expected Expenditure to June 1993, December Quarter 1992 Survey, Preliminary (5625.0; \$10.70)
- 4** International Investment Position, Australia, December Quarter 1992 (5306.0; \$21.40)
Stocks, Manufactures' Sales December Quarter 1992 and Expected Sales to December 1993, Australia (5629.0; \$10.70)
Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, November 1992 (6302.0; \$12.70)

Selected releases: 17 to 23 February

General

- Monthly Summary of Statistics, Aust., February 1993 (1304.0; \$20.40)
New South Wales Year Book, 1993 (1300.1; \$31.00)
Economic Indicators, Qld, February 1993 (1307.3; \$6.60)
Tasmanian Statistical Indicators, February 1993 (1303.6; \$9.70)

Census of Population and Housing

- 1991 Census — Launceston Suburbs, 6 August 1991 (2792.6; \$15.00)
— new issue

National accounts, finance and foreign trade

- Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Exports, December 1992 (5432.0; \$9.70)
Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Imports, December Qtr 1992 (5435.0; \$19.40)
Lease Finance, Aust., December 1992 (5644.0; \$6.10)
State Estimates of Private New Capital Expenditure, September Qtr 1992 (5646.0; \$10.70)

Manufacturing, Mining, Energy, Service Industries, Building and Construction

- Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Building Materials and Fittings, December 1992 (8361.0; \$9.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Plastics, Rubber, Paints, Detergents and Industrial Chemicals, December 1992 (8362.0; \$9.00)
Manufacturing Production, Aust.: Wood and Wood Products, December 1992 (8369.0; \$7.00)

Key national indicators	Period	Units	Latest figure available		Percentage change (a) on		
			Original	Seasonally adjusted	Previous period	Corresponding period last year	
National accounts							
Gross domestic product (GDP(A)) at 1984-85 prices	Sept. qtr 92	\$m	n.a.	65,307	0.5	2.1	
International accounts							
Balance on current account (b)	Dec. 92	\$m	- 814	- 1,221	25	- 96	
Balance on merchandise trade (b)	"	"	- 617	- 353	n.a.	- 37.5	
Balance on goods and services (b)	"	"	- 332	- 37	89.1	n.a.	
Merchandise exports	"	"	5,397	5,195	1.5	14.4	
Merchandise imports	"	"	- 4,780	- 4,842	- 5.6	21.8	
Net foreign debt	30 Sept. 92	\$m	162,841	n.a.	8.6	18.0	
Net foreign liabilities	"	"	209,173	n.a.	5.2	12.4	
Consumption and investment							
Retail turnover at 1984-85 prices	Dec. qtr 92	\$m	17,628	15,634	- 0.2	2.0	
New capital expenditure at 1984-85 prices	Sept. qtr 92	"	4,481	4,566	- 0.1	- 8.4	
New motor vehicle registrations	Dec. 92	no.	49,036	46,323	1.4	12.5	
Production							
Manufacturers' sales at 1984-85 prices	Sept. qtr 92	\$m	24,649	24,034	- 0.1	- 0.2	
Dwelling unit approvals	Dec. 92	no.	14,051	15,181	7.8	24.2	
Building approvals	"	\$m	1,988	2,110	7.2	24.2	
Building work done at 1984-85 prices	Sept. qtr 92	"	3,919	3,805	- 0.1	0.9	
Prices							
Consumer price index	Dec. qtr 92	1989-90 = 100.0	107.9	n.a.	0.5	0.3	
Articles produced by manufacturing industry	Dec. 92	1988-89 = 100.0	114.1	n.a.	- 0.1	2.1	
Materials used in manufacturing industries	Dec. 92	1984-85 = 100.0	127.0	n.a.	- 0.7	4.8	
Labour force and demography							
Employed persons	Jan. 93	'000	7,597.8	7,748.2	1.1	0.4	
Participation rate †	"	%	62.4	63.0	0.6	- 0.4	
Unemployment rate †	"	"	11.8	10.9	- 3.5	5.3	
Job vacancies	Nov. 92	'000	29.2	30.2	12.5	17.0	
Average weekly overtime per employee	"	hours	1.20	1.13	2.2	5.9	
Estimated resident population at end of qtr	June 92	million	17.5	n.a.	0.2	1.4	
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals	Nov. 92	'000	255	232	4.5	12.4	
Incomes							
Company profits before income tax	Sept. qtr 92	\$m	4,153	4,077	25.6	37.0	
Average weekly earnings, full-time adults; ordinary time	Nov. 92	\$	586.90	n.a.	0.2	1.4	
Financial markets							
Interest rates (c) (monthly average)							
90-day bank bills †	Nov. 92	% per annum	5.85	n.a.	0.0	- 2.40	
10-year Treasury bonds †	"	"	9.15	n.a.	0.30	- 0.65	
Exchange rate — \$/US	Dec. 92	per \$A	0.6896	n.a.	- 0.1	- 10.7	

(a) Based on seasonally adjusted figures where available. (b) For percentage changes, a minus sign indicates an increase in the deficit; no sign means a decrease in the deficit or an increase in the surplus. (c) Source: Reserve Bank of Australia.

NOTES: † = change is shown in terms of percentage points. n.a. = not available.

Key State indicators	Period	Percentage change from same period previous year									
		NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.	
New capital expenditure*	Sept. qtr 92	- 15.9	- 15.2	2.9	- 29.3	0.3	- 18.8	n.a.	n.a.	- 10.6	
Retail turnover (trend estimate)	Dec. 92	0.6	2.6	8.7	- 1.6	10.2	4.6	n.a.	6.8	3.7	
New motor vehicle registrations†	Dec. 92	23.6	7.5	23	19.9	14.0	- 9.8	13.9	8.7	12.5	
Number of dwelling unit approvals†	Dec. 92	23.1	29.5	25.7	36.2	46.8	13.1	0.0	- 8.2	24.1	
Value of total building work done	Sept. qtr 92	- 7.6	- 5.1	12.5	2.4	12.5	- 9.5	26.6	11.2	0.0	
Employed persons*	Jan. 93	- 0.4	- 2.1	3.0	0.3	34	0.3	- 2.3	8.0	0.4	
Capital city consumer price index	Dec. 92	0.3	- 0.2	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	
Average weekly earnings (full-time adult ordinary time)	Aug 92	2.6	3.8	2.5	5.8	2.2	2.6	5.0	5.1	3.2	
Population	June 92	1.2	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.3	1.4	
Room nights in licensed hotels and motels, etc.	Sept. qtr 92	3.9	2.5	3.7	0.2	2.0	- 0.7	- 0.7	1.7	2.9	

* Seasonally adjusted except for NT and ACT. † Seasonally adjusted except for Tas, NT and ACT.

Figures have been taken from a variety of ABS publications. Copies may be obtained from Information Services (see page 11). Some of the figures shown are preliminary, some final, and some are revisions of previously published figures. Users should check the latest relevant publication or with the ABS Information Services if the status of the statistic is important. The ABS should be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of this publication.

